Departments

auting signal officers

nearn of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands

a engineer duty

ordinance duty 1

mmanding military districts—reconstruc-

I herewith submit a table showing the organization as proposed; and assuming the number of regiments to remain unchanged (viz: forty), and allowing a maximum of seventy-five privates to each company, it would give us for the line of the army 2,135 commissmessioned officers, and 42,40 men. It is well known that no army can be kept up to its legal standard, and that two-thirds as a large a proportion as can be relied on for actual service. Applying this ratio, we will have for actual service about 29,750 officers and men.—a number that no one acquainted with the subject can declare to be above the necessities of the country.

the country.

It also seems unjust to permit the whole blow of reduction to fall upon the infantry arm of service alone. The cavality and articlery should share in the consequences; and I therefore recommend, after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the Pres.dent assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization, with authority to transfer unattached infantry officers to vacancies that exist or may be created in the regithority to transfer mattached infantry officers to vacancies that exist or may be created in the regiments of cavairy, artiliery and infantry alike, after which to recommend for actual disbandment the officers tound in excess of the new organization. In spite of whatever may be done there will be cases of hardship and seeming injustice; but it is all-important that the rule that cuts of all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no army can be efficient without holding out to the juntor officers the hope of promotion.

of hardship and seeming houstice; but it is all-important tat the rule that cuts off all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no actiny can be effectent without holding out to the junior oilicers the hope of promotion.

TAP OF THE ARMY.

This term applies to those officers and men who administer to the wants of every military carablishment, and are in our service classified as adjustants general, inspectors general, bureau of military justice, quarter masters, commissaries, surgeons, paymaster's and ordinance departments, corps of engineers, chief signal officer and post chaplains. The names imply their respective duties and the organic law of 1504 limits and prescribes their number. The heads of these departments reside in Washington and submit annually a written report of their operations for the past year. It so happened that I was Secretary of War during the nombit of October, when by law these reports were made in order to reach the Public Printer by the 1st of November, and I required all the annual reports to be addressed, like all other military reports, to the Adjustant General for the perusal of the General of the Army, who could make use of such information as they contained and then lay them before the Secretary of War. This is, in my judgment, the course that should always be pursued—though a different one has heretofore prevaited—for otherwise we should have the absurdity of ageneral commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. The General can seve no objection for any organization was made on the 28th of Theorems and instructions.

**General of the Army, that he may know what is transpiring. (See section 2 act of Congress approved March 2, 1804.) This matter has already a surfaced the attention of Congress, for 1 find a printed report on army organization was made on the 28th of February, 1809, by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to the house of Representatives. This report, with the testimony of the swarf departments of co

case and all parts of the army will be put on the same honorable footing.

The marked distinction made in favor of the officers of engineers by the sixty-third Article of War has been the cause of a great deal of mischlet; but when taken in connection with the ninety-sixth article, I am satisfied that within "the line of their immediate profession" they are as much subject to orders as the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. To place them on duty outside the sphere of their professional duties in my opinion, all that was ever intended by the sixty-third article as requiring the orders of the President; yet the conclusion arrived at by the committee is the interpretation which engineers, officers themselves, have usually placed on the law, and for this reason in the new Articles of War the one in question is omitted altoguther. For my part I have no wish to command the engineer corps or any other corps, but if it forms a part of the regular army of the United States it is all-important that the generals who command the military departments, and are charged with the general supervision of all army matters within their limits, should be able to avail themselves of this most important branch or the army, receive from them the usual reports of the state of the national defences, &c., without asking it as a special favor or applying to the President has, by an executive order, reduced the civilian employes of the quartermaster's pepartment from 14,572 men to 4,000, and these are not subject to the personal command of the Quartermaster General, but are, in fact, teamsters and lacorers, hired in the distant Territories under tas supervision of the local quartermasters, and under the control of the military department or manaders.

In like manner the number of ordnance enlisted workmen has been reduced from 1,101 to 745, and to department commanders has open given the supervision of the recruits are most needed.

As to the consolidation of the staff corps and departments, discussed in this report, feet disposed cease and all parts of the army will be put on the

As to the consolidation of the staff corps and departments, discussed in this report, I feel disposed to concur with General Thomas in its opinion as given in evidence on page thriteen of this "Report on Army Organization," that it would narily be wise to make this change to the extens which the committee scenario for your the control of the staff dopartments, and the forty post chapitain now in seriments, and the forty post chapitain now in seriments, and the forty post chapitain now in seriments which now compose the army. I would deem it advisable to allow the other corps and departments to remain unchanged, except with such limits as to the number and rank of officers as Congress may adjudge proper. In numbers and rank they do seem disproportioned to the line of the army, but this has been the case for a number of years, and the experience of the war of the rebellion demonstrated its wisdom. A staff system that has admit et an increase of she into of the army from the reduction back to the present standard without confusion and with the most perfect accommability as to property and money—at all times providing for the army abundanty—is entitled to our respect.

I have therefore laid before you the annual reports of the heads of all the staff corps and departments, but have noted certain matters in them especially effecting the army itself that I now beg icave to left to.

The unartermator General shows that the dispuraments of his department have failed \$14,000,000 (left to.)

The unartermator general shows that the dispuraments of his department have failed \$14,000,000 (left to.)

The unartermator general shows that the dispuraments of his department have failed \$14,000,000 (left to.)

The construction of the contracter of the country in which they are separated by the coat of the country in which they are separated to the country in which they are separated to the country in the contracted of the country in the contracted of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country in the co

dition of the various forts with whose construction, alteration and repair his department has been engaged. Nearly all the seacoast forts were plauned at a time when the eight-inch gun was the neavest afloat, and before rified guns came Into use. Now, however, that ordinance of the fifteen and twenty-inch calibres, throwing a shot over 1,000 pounds in weight, with a ve.ocity of 1,500 feet per second, have come into general use, the problem of resistance is entirely changed. It is believed that casemate forts, no matter how reinforced with fron, are not able to resist these shot, and changes must be made to meet this change of facts. The engineer officers have carefully studied this subject and have made many most valuable experiments; and in connection with the officers of ordinance and artifery, they should continue these experiments. The Board of Engineers in New York has laid down five general propositions for application to all modifications of the seacoast forts, whice I heartily approve, viz.:—

First.—The use of the heaviest guns practicable, with carriages admitting of the gun being depressed below the parapet for loading.

Third.—An abundant supply of heavy mortars.

First.—The use of torpedoes.

demand of the hiland forts and mintery stations, which present stronger claims for immediate assistance.

The report of General Dyer, Unlef of Ordnance, contains much that is of the greatest interest to the army. All our troops are now supplied with breechloading small arms of the best kind, fully equal to any in use by foreign armies. Yet, as inventions and so-called improvements are all the time being pressed by inventors, I have committed to a board of experienced and practical officers in St. Lonis, with General Schofield at its head, the task of making a practical test of all small arms and animunition that may be submitted prior to March 1, 1870. In field guns the experience of our late war demonstrates that we have in the Napoleon twelve-pounder smooth-bore, and in the taree-inch ordnance rifled gun, all that is to be desired in this line. In the matter of neavy seacoust ordnance there is a wider range of option that I do not propose to discuss in this paper further than to say that I am convinced that for our seacoust forts we should use that the inach, differentiate and twenty-inch smooth

bore cast iron guns for the great mass of fire, with mortars of the same calibre and using the same identical shot. The ten-inch gun has been thoroughly tested, the fifteen-inch partially, and experiments are being made with the twenty-inch gun, of which we have only two in use. Each fort should be supplied with a few very accurate long range ripled guns of as heavy a calibre as can be used with reasonable safety. Of these a great variety are being pressed on the attention of the department, and I recommend that further experiments be authorized until the best model is recured.

I concur with General Dyer perfectly in his recommendations that the small and surplus arsensis at Rome, N. Y.; Champiam, Vt.; Mount Vernon, Ala; Apalachicola, Fia., and Fayeteville, N. U., be sold, as well as the captured establishments at Shreveport, La.; Marsiall and Jedreson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas, other small arsenals might in due counts of time be sold, until we have, at central points, but a few great arsenals and depots of powder, and these should be of the most perfect kind on the most extensive scale. Our railroads can rapidly transfer from these arsenals and depots of powder, and these should be of the most perfect kind on the most extensive scale. Our railroads can rapidly transfer from these arsenals and depots of Thomas, made in his report, and repeated to me personally, that the seal islands of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold, after due advertisement, to the nighest bidder. From the nature of the fur seal ettage of these uslands, need by a single owner, will be a most valuable property; but if thrown open to the world they will soon become valueless, because the seals will not resort to those islands if they are hunted and killed without due regard to their habits.

General Thomas informed me that there were parties in San Francisco ready to had for them several

gard to their habits.
General Thomas informed me that there were parties in San Francisco ready to bid for them several millions of dollars, which would go far toward indemnifying the government for an otherwise poor and costly country. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN. General.
General W. W. BERLMAP, Secretary of War.

THAT CARDIFF GIANT.

The Boundless West Claims Him-He Con from an Iowa Gypsum Quarry-"Myste-

from an Iowa Gypsun Quarry—"Mysterious Changes" at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1869.

The citizens of this place believe that the giant, said to be found in Onondagua county, N. Y., and hundreds of years old, was made from an immense block of gypsum, eleven to twelve feet long, four to five feet wide and two to three feet thick, taken from here a year ago last June or July, for the following reasons:-First, the gypsum is of that peculiar kind which is a marked characteristic of our gypsum, as shown in the analysis of Dr. ——, given in the newspapers; second, the unexplained and mysterious character of the doings and objects of the "party" when here, and who obtained and took away the "great block of gypsum;" third, that after gypsum had laid in the water three months, being a very great absorbent of water, you or a geologist could not tell whether it had been there three years or 300 years; fourth, being familiar with gypsum marifestations and peculiarities, they know, from quarries, in the vicinity where the giant was supposed to be found, did not furnish the gypsum block for making it, because its quality is different, and those quarries could not turnish a block large

that obtained the "great block of gypsum" and shipped it from here, via Montana, by railroad to Chicago and New York "city" (7), in July of last year.

Early in the spring of 1868 two men (the larger one passed by the name of Hull) came to Fort Dodge claiming to be anxious to get into the "gypsum busi-ness," and that they desired to obtain a very large block of it, take it to New York, get up a stock com pany and "make a good thing of it." Shortly after their arrival came rather a stylish man and wife, who boarded in a private family. The man soon became intimate with the men of whom I have been speaking. He passed by the name of Glass. He people of this town to be the artist who made the 'giant" out of the big block. The move-

people of this town to be the artist who made the "giant" out of the big block. The movements of strangers, especially peculiar, are watched by the earth colicers to guard against bank robbers; hence the movements of the party were closely scanned. After locking around much they finally bought one acre of gypsum quarry, paying for it \$100, hominally to obtain specimens to show the public what extraordinary line gypsum for the \$100, hominally to obtain specimens to show the public what extraordinary line gypsum for them? In New York. The block when they started from here with it for Boone, to take the railroad to Chicago, weighed nearly or quite eight tons. It took them shout a month to get it to Boone, forty miles from here, on account of the roads and the heavy weight of the block. From the time it left hontana by railroad until now we have been looking in the papers to see what became of our "big block of gypsum. We think we "simel something" in the "wonderful stone giant."

The city of Fort Dodge is situated on the east bank of the Des Moines river, websier county, lowa, and has about \$100 mhaoitants. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad runs through the city, the Des Moines valley kailroad is complete to within sixten miles of here, and is being pushed on. A railroad from Fort Dodge to the lumber regions of Minnesota is being actively canvassed. About \$100,000 stock was subscribed at one meeting of the citizens, called for the purpose of taking over the question. They in Minnesota what our coal, watch is thexhaustible, and of the best quality of bituminous coal, which we can deliver at the railroad at taree dollars per ton, and pay us; it cosis them now eighteen dollars per ton, while lumber regions of mineral and the season and the cars would have full freight both ways; there would be no "dead cars" either way. Our gypsum is equal to any in the world, and our lime rock makes a firm quality of time, and will is at until burning line will be done on a large scale in common with things in general. We have eig States. We have lots of run, and good feeling prevails. The people are mostly from the Eastern and Middle States, but the West improves them. They are not cramped up, breathe free, have large ideas and large hearts. They propose to furnish "stone giants" at \$25,000 a pair to any extent.

SINCULAR PARTNERSHIP CONTROV RSV.

The Supercedure of Proceedings in the State Courts by an Order Issued in Bankruptey-Highly Interesting Opinion by Judge Mc-Judge McConn, sitting at special term of the Su-

perior Court, yesterday rendered the following opinion in the case of Clark vs. Bininger:-

The control of the particular of the control process of the saccosst focts, whice I nearesty approve, val.:—

Forst—The use of that retrieve batteries of earth, with deep paraget, and a liberal number of bomoproof the second paraget, and a liberal number of bomoproof the second paraget, and a liberal number of bomoproof the second paraget, and a liberal number of bomoproof the second paraget for loading.

Forst—The use of the heaviest guns practicable, with carriages admitting of the gun being depressed below the paraget for loading.

Forst—Entangements to hold a flost long enough for desirmation.

Forst—Entangements to hold a flost long enough for desirmation.

Forst—Entangements to hold a flost long enough for desirmation.

Taking the al. I am satisfied that these propertions fulfit aft the conditions of the problem. No lorgin army with be likely to attempt it indusing on our coast, and all that a hostile flect can also cities under contribution. On firm hand we can that die guns of heavier calibre and with more accuracy of anit than any enemy can his afont; and it my judgment no armored sinp as yet built can long exist on the firm, and afterward drives exest of property left before the contribution. On firm hand we can that the control of the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 6-6 P. M. The speculative feeling at the beginning of business this morning was almost wholly concentrated upon the gold market, where, despite the opposition of the "bears," the price was run up from 122% to 123%. The strength put forth on either side was not of a decided character, both parties seeming desirous of watting for the President's Message and the reports of his Cabinet officers. The earliest telegrams from Washington were very positive in predicting that there would be no quorum of Congress, owing to the detention of members by the storm. This intelligence was succeeded by the heavy snow storm here, and many of the chief operators left the street and went home, so that the subsequent publi-cation of the tenor of the Message and reports fell upon a thin market. The announcement of the President's position on the question of resumption turned the speculative feeling in the Gold Room, though for want reason it is difficult to conjecture, as his plan of a gradual approach to specie payments is exactly the policy which the gold "bulls" would have him pursue. Every business man in the country will read with profound satisfaction the recommendation of General Grant on this important subject. His clear, common sense view of the situation is in keeping with the man, and will render him popular with the cultive percentile community. The cleaner with the entire mercantile community. The cliques in Wall street can derive little comfort from what be proposes. In fact, the haiting speculation in gold to-day was the result of a second sober thought on the part of the same parties who began last week to lay their plans for a bold movement. After the price had been pushed to 123% they seemed to lack the courage of sustaining the effort, especially as their numbers were already thinned by the storm. It is true the subsequent decime to 122% was partially the result of the advance of our bonds in London, which had the effect of weakening exchange, but the fact remains that the cliques were nonpiussed at the situation, and, after making a rather brilliant sortle, have fallen back for a council of war. The money market was easy at seven per cent to borrowers on call with pledge of stock collaterals, but in most instances the leading government dealers were ac-commodated at six. There is very little anxiety as to the immediate future of the money market, and the impression seems general that at this late seathat is necessary to its movement, and with little or no demand from the West, the local supply will be more than ample for the balance of the winter. In announcement of the suspension of a couple of dry goods jobbing houses.

The stock market was strong at the opening, and

prices were generally in advance of the closing quotations of Saturday. Toward noon it became weak and fell off at the last board, in sympathy with the decime in gold. The fluctuations were not wide, as the market has ranged of late days, and were made upon a limited amount of business, the chief opera-tors seeming to await the effect of the Congressional documents. The dealings after the board showed an improvement, and the latest prices in the Long Room were almost up to the best of the day for the leading speculative favorites. In the railways there price went off to 85%, the other Western shares going off at the same time. In Chicago and Alton there was a sharp decline to 141, the stock being under the manipulation of parties coming from St. Louis. In the miscellaneous list Pecific Mail was feverish, and after falling to 49% ratifed to 50%. The announcement of a semi-annual dividend of only two per cent on Western Union produced no effect, as the "inside" party who managed to work the stock up to 45 last spring by a quarterly dividend of the same figure are now on the outside and would like to get the stock back again, of which they are, further-

more, reported to be largely short.

The government market was excited, particularly at the noon board, in consequence of an advance of one to one and a half per cent in the Lendon quotations of this morning as compared with Saturday. The foreign bankers were large buyers on foreign account, which fact and the simultaneous advance as 116%. In the subsequent transactions at the board, as well as on the street, the market lost its strength and yielded to the following closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 107% a 107%; do. sixes, 1881, registefed, 113 a 113½; do., coupon, 117½ a 118½; do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 112%; do., 1862, coupon, do., 115% a 115%; do., 1864, coupon, do., 112% a 112%; do., 1865, coupon, do., 113% a 113%; do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111%; do., 1865, coupon, do., 116% a 115%; do.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange;—Canton, 50 a 50%; Cumberland, 24% a 26; Western Union, 34% a 35; Quicksilver, 15 a 15%; Mariposa, 7% a 8%; do. prejerred, 15 a 15%; Pacific Mail, 50% a 50%; Boston Water Power, 18% a 15; Adams Express, 57% a 53; Weils-Fargo Express, 18 a 18%; American Express, 39 a 39%; United States Express, 51 a 53; New York 82: Harlem, 130 bld; Erie, 26% a 27; Reading, 90% a 90½; Michigan Central, 120½ bid; Lake Shore, 85½ a 85½; Hilmon Central, 124½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½ a 83; Chicago and Northwestern, 74 a 7414; do. preferred, 8814 a 8814; Cleveland, Columbus and Chelman, 745; Rock Island, 1075 a 1075; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 70 a 70%; do. preferred, 84% a 84%; Toledo and Wabash,

thalers, 70% a 71%.

The range of the gold market is exhibited in the

The range of the gold market is exhibited in the following record of the chief fluctuations:—

10 A. M. 12234 2 P. M. 1234

10:09 A. M. 123 3 P. M. 123

11 A. M. 12345 5:30 P. M. 123

12 M. 12345 4 P. M. 123

12:30 P. M. 123

13:30 P. M. 123

14:30 P. M. 123

15:30 P. M. 123

16:30 P. M. 123

17:30 P. M. 123

18:30 P. M. 123

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Holders of cash gold paid seven to six per cent, and, exceptionally, three per cent to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

The imports of specie at this port last week were Nov. 29—Steamer Tybes, Porto Plata—Gold Dec. 2—Bark Carib, St. Croix—Gold..... Dec. 3—Steamer Fahkes, Hamilton—Gold.

Total since January 1, 1869. \$14.876,852
Same time 1868. \$6,701,115
Same time 1867. \$3,932,610
Same time 1866. \$9,421,339
The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the expired portion of the year were \$1.281,193, against \$1,172,687 during the correspond-

the same time were \$18,188,613. The imports from other British North American provinces amounted to \$1,785,145; the exports amounted to \$2,703,173.

The following was to-day's business at the office of

the United States Assistant Treasurer:the United States Assistant Treasurer:

General balance yesterday \$86,050,874
Gold receipts 270,638
Gold payments 76,993
Gold balance 81,150,923
Currency receipts 385,295
Currency payments 342,561
Currency balance 3,222,669
General balance 86,355,912
Gustoms included in gold receipts 287,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Company | Co Monday, Dec. 6-10:15 A. M. 12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

\$\frac{12 M}{1600}\$ and \$\frac{2:15}{2:100}\$ o'Clock P. M.
\$\frac{1600}{1600}\$ US 6's, '81, reg. 1134; \frac{2:100}{2:700}\$ US 5-2s, r, '85, n. 1144; \frac{1600}{2:700}\$ US 5-2s, r, '85, n. 116; \frac{16000}{2:700}\$ US 5-2s, r, '85, n. 116; \frac{16000}{2:700}\$ US 5-2s, r, '85, n. 116; \frac{1600}{2:700}\$ US 5-2s, r, '85, n. 116; \ | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

West Un Tel. 345 a 85 Lake Shore. 86 a 964 Pacilie Mail. 50 a 44 Northwestern 744 a 74 a 74 b N Central con 8-5 a 99 Northwestern 745 a 74 a 74 b N Y Central con 8-5 a 99 N Y Cen serip. 52 a 83 Rock Island. 1974 a 1975 Erie. 285 a 257 8 Paul. 685 a 79 Heading. 985 a 895 84 Paul pref. 845 a 845

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 5-6 P. M.
COPPER.- The market for Rio was quiet, the demand being
light, and we heard of no asies of moment. Prices, however,
were steady at former quotations. Of Laguayra 375 bags
were sold on private terms. Other kinds were dull but unchanged.

113½; do., 1865, coupon, do., 115½; do. 1888, coupon, do., 115½; do. 1888, coupon, do., 115½; do. 1888, coupon, do., 115½; a 115½; do. 1888, coupon, do., 115½; a 115½; do. 1888, coupon, do., 115½; a 115½; do. ten-forties, registered, 103 a 108½; do., coupon, 108½; a 109.

The making of bills against the bonds purchased for export by the foreign bankers weakened the foreign exchanges, while the strength of the gold market in the earner hours of business checked the usual demand from the importers.

The Southern State bonds were feverish and irregular in the Tennessees, which opened heavy and weak, and after declining to 40½ for the new issues, railied to 42½ for the same securities. The North Carolinas were firmer and advanced a half to one per cent. The general list was steady and dul.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at Goddinating.

Corton. There was a good demand for export and a fair inquiry for spinning, and, with only moderate offerings, prices advanced fully ½c. per ib., the market closing strong, at the improvement. The business was good demand for export and a fair inquiry for spinning, and, with only moderate offerings, prices advanced fully ½c. per ib., the market closing strong, at the improvement. The business was good demand for export and a fair inquiry for spinning, and, with only moderate offerings, prices advanced fully ½c. per ib., the market closing strong, at the improvement at the improvement. The business was good demand for export and, with only moderate offerings, prices advanced fully ½c. per ib., the market closing strong, at the improvement at the improvement at the improvement as a follows:—160 do. for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for export, 88 for spinning and 185 on specture for ex

corn meal, 184,823 bushels wheat, 68,233 de. cats, 7,220 to re. 200 do. mak and 10,000 do. barier. The four ma Ret was duil and beavy for all except low grades of State, which were braily held. California nour was duil and hominat. The sales were 9,000 bols. Sombern four was duil, but quite steady in value. Sales 50 bols. Bye Bour was underrated active as steady prices. Sales 575 ub.s. Corn meat was duil but unchanged. We quote:—

prices. Supplied was quited coc., rotal tots, coc. act. tot. long free straw. St. 24 to., and short do., Sp. a 50c.

Hinde was dull and prices were entirely pomina at former quotations.

Hinde was dull and prices were entirely pomina at former quotations.

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Live hogs were quoted 10%c. a He. for common to prime grades, with arrivals of 6,40% head, chiefly for siaquiterers. Dressed hogs were duit and prices were heavy at 12%c. a 183/c. for city and 18/sc. a 183/c. for eventure. Heef hams were slow of sade, but held for full prices. 20 bbls, were sold at 28/s. a 183/c for Western. Heef hams were slow of sade, but held for full prices. 50 bbls were sold at 28/s. a 183 for Western. Heef hams were slow of sade, but held for full prices. 50 bbls were sold at 28/s as 18/s for prime meas and 48/s a 28/s for prime meas and 48/s a 28/s for prime meas and 48/s a 28/s for India do. Hacon was inactive at previous figures. Of four clear small seles were made at 1/s c. For cut meats the market was duil, there being no demand of were disposed of at 18/s a 18/s for many states and 18/s and 18/s a 18/s a 18/s and 18/s and 18/s a 18/s a 18/s and 18/s a 18/s a 18/s and 18/s a 18/s and 18/s a 1

prince were stody. Sales is therein, at 7-30, a 7-30. for comman to prime.

STEASLINE.—The demand was allm, but prices were unchanged. Small lois were sold at 17-30, a 18-50. for common to prime in hade, and bols.

SEEDS.—Linuxed was in better demand at about former figures, and asies were made in Boston of 560 bagust \$2-50, gold, duty paid, and to arrive there 18,00 bags and 36-50 pokes at \$2-10 do., east. Orass were dull and nominal at our last quota tions was in better demand, but the business was light, being restricted by the increased dramess of sellers, who demanded \$20. higher prices or 16. a 11-30. Feelings of the first prices of 16. a 11-30. Remand while the following prices:—Hard, 16. a 11-30. Remand while the following prices:—Hard, 16. a 11-30. The sales were 400 ntd, 16. a 11-30. Remand was selling at the following prices:—Hard, 16. a 11-30. In 16. a 12-30. The sales were 400 ntd, 16. a 11-30. Remails covered \$0.00 lbs. at 10. a 18-30. The market was dull, heavy and unsetted, thoring at about \$1.00. The sales were 500 bbs. at from \$1.00 lbs. at 10. The market was dull, heavy and unsetted, thoring at about \$1.00. The sales were 500 bbs. at from \$1.00 lbs. at 10. a 18-30. The market was dull, heavy and unsetted, thoring at about \$1.00. The sales were 500 bbs. at from \$1.00 lbs. at 10. a 18-30. The market was dull, heavy and unsetted, thoring at about \$1.00. The sales were

BROUKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.-Michael Addms, who was violently assaulted on Saturday night by some cowardly ruffians as he was passing through Flushing
avenue on his way home, is now in a very critical
condition at the City Hospital. The unfortunate
man has not been able to make any statement to the
Coroner since the assault. He was struck on the
head with a club and his skull was tractared. Three
parties have been arrested on suspicion of being
concerned in the assault. Their names are John
Mathaws, Eugene McCarthy and Archibaid accomaid. These parties have been locked up to await the
result of the injuries inflicted.

United States District Court.—At noon on
Wednesday the Admiralty calendar will be called in violently assaulted on Saturday night by some cow-

Wednesday the Admiralty calendar will be called in the United States District Court by Judge Benedict. the Ented States District Court by Judge Benedict. There are between thirty and forty cases on the calendar awaiting trial, in addition to which there are a number of crimical cases to be tried during the present month. Of these the most important are those of Captain Bartlett of the steamship San Francisco, on a charge of sinugging; K. D. Bogart, the young man who is charged with having steen a targe amount of money from the Nawy hard and charles R. Lincela, Jr., who has been indicted on the charge of steating letters from the Post Office at Flushing, L. L., where he was employed as a clerk.

No Reward for the Apprehension of the Per-

petrators of the Election Francis.

The Eoard of Aldermen met yesterday. Alderman Thorn moved the adoption of the resolution found in the minutes of the previous meeting, providing that the Mayor offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of any person guilty of altering the vote and tampering with the returns of the late election. Alderman Bergen opposed its adoption on the ground that there was no money in the city treasury applicable for that purpose, and for the reasons offered by him two weeks ago. Alderman McGroarty said that for that purpose, and for the reasons offered by him two weeks ago. Aiderman McGroarty said that the resolution was simply a piece of "bunkem" of the Aiderman of the Twentieth. That it was the duty of every citizen to make known fraud wherever it exists. He had been about the politing places of his ward during the canvass and was satisfied fluit there was no attempt at fraud there. The District Attorney he did not think had so much evidence of fraud as was stated, and if he had be would like to see him prosecute the guilty persons. Several other members voted against the resolution, on the ground that there was not money enough in the treasury available to such purposes. Alderman Whiting said he would vote aye because the Common Council was in the habit of offering rewards, and the Prosecuting Attorney is democratic official, had proclaimed to the people of this city that exicusive frauds have been berpetrated, and that men who have received certificates of their election to office, in some instances, were not elected by the people, as the District Attorney had stated that he had proof that in one instance a candidate decired elected by the Common Council was not elected. This measure of offering a reward was in unison with public opinion, and it was the duty of the Board to do everything to representation of marderers, a comparatively insignificant matter conspared with frauds at the election, but now when effort was made to reach the perpetrators of this crime a remarkable devotion to the charter was exhibited by the dominant party of the Board. The resolution was finally voted down by a vote of 13 in the negative and 7 in the affirmative.

Arrest of the Alleged Assailant.

An inquest was held by Coroner Jones yesterday, over the body of James E. A. Westbrooke, who died at his residence, No. 140 Johnson street, on Saturday, as alleged from the result of injuries received during an affray at the corner of Gold and Johnson streets, on the night of the 224 of November. It appears from the evidence elicited, the deceased, in company with several others, was in a grocery store company with several others, was in a grocery store at the above corner. The proprietor of the place requested them to leave, but they refused to do so, A young man named Albert Lewis then appeared and aided in the ejectment of the parties. A fight them occurred, during which the deceased, as a leged, was beaten and kicked by Lewis.

Any Boulser testified to maying seen the fight on the higher of the proprietor of the parties. A fight them occurred, during which the deceased, as a leged, was beaten and kicked by Lewis.

Any Boulser testified to maying seen the fight on the higher of the sown; "see aw the deceased afterwards, and believed he had been kicked in the head, because his head was all plood, After listening to the evidence of Dr. Shepard and several others the jury returned the following verdict:—"We flat that the deceased came to his death from erysipelas and paeumonia, brought on by wounds received oa the hight of the 22d of November, 1820, at the hands of Albert Lewis."

THE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. Lecture by Dr. McCosh.

Rev. John McCosb, D. D., LLD., of Princeton College, New Jersey, delivered a lecture on the above subject last evening in the Westminster Presbyterian church, in Twenty-second street, between

A LOUISIANA TRAGEDY.

A Sheriff Killed by a Prisoner-The Mor-

A Sherid Killed by a Prisoner—The Murderer Hang by a Nigh.

(From the New Orleans Republican, Dec. I.)

We learn from private sources that deorge M. Stubinger, Sherid of Iberia parish, was murdered on Saturcay night by a prisoner whom he arrested at a buil. The intraserer was a colored man against whom the Sherid had a writ, which he attempted to execute at a ball, given that night. While the Sherid was going out of the hall the prisoner draw a revolver and shot the former, causing his death almost instantly. The murderer then escaped, but great excitement was created, which led to the discovery and arrest of the murderer-by a mob the next day, by whom he was summarily hung. Mr. Stubinger was appointed by Governor Warmoth.